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Architects can contribute to the abatement of the smoke nuisance, or at least to

its growth, if in their plans for buildings and factories they will stipulate for the use of smoke-consuming devices. Editor Buckley, of the New York Advocate, demands Prof. Pearson's scalp, and as Editor Buckley is a power in the church

which controls Northwestern University, it seems likely that the professor's days in that institution are numbered. It will be a miracle if he stays. It is said President Roosevelt has expressed the opinion that there should be a reduction of at least 25 per cent. in the duty

imported from Cuba. The American sugar interest could easily stand this moderate concession, and the Cubans would probably be satisfied with it. The haste with which the chairman of the ways and means committee denies the report that the tax-repeal bill is designed

half of Cuba shows that that committee does not wish to be hostile to a proposition so generally in favor in the country. There is no room for the exercise of maudlin sympathy for the woman who was shot after aiding in the escape of desperate triminals from the Pittsburg jail and while trying to kill their legal pursuers. She herself was a victim of maudlin sympathy and

by that committee to end the effort in be

law recognizes any sex in orime. Let's see; haven't they been assuring us Czar is a man of modern and Aberal ideas? And yet he has just had an a St. Petersburg paper and the publisher of the same deported to Siberia for five years because of an article that was distasteful to him. It is a pity he could not live in this country for a time in

order to get his tender skin toughened.

deserved nothing better than the fate that

overtook her. Neither moral nor statutory

No more timely and wholesome order has by any President in recent years than that of President Roosevelt forbidding government officials and employes of all grades from organizing to secure an increase of pay or trying to bring influence to bear on congressmen for that purpose. The practice has grown to be an evil of great proportions, and its prohibition is eminently proper.

That was a bloody tragedy at Pittsburg. The escape and shooting of the two pris oners is an incident not greatly out of the common, but the participation in the affair of the warden's wife, her infatuation and desertion of her family, adds an unusual element and one that has greatly stirred the community. The probable death of the three fugitives from their wounds is probably the termination of the occurrence most to be desired.

Another novelist, it is announced, has arranged the material for a new story, but will go West "to get local color" before he It is safe to say that his book, when finished, will not be a success. Local color must be wrought into the very fabric of a narrative; must be a part of it in oreffective. It canot be casually by the wayside and laid on with a trowel without its falsity being as easfly recognized as the paint on an actress's cheek. A work of art is not made in that

The bill which has been introduced in the House by Representative Cummings, of New York, for the resumption of the coinage of two-and-one-half cent pieces may the approval of shopkeepers. who invariably keep the half-cent when one is involved in a sale of goods, but thrifty purchasers who are tired of making this regular contribution to merchants and grocers will be likely to give the measure their support. There was a time, at least in the Western country, when the cent was a despised coin, but more economical and sensible ideas prevail now, and the saving of pennies is considered worth while,

A writer in the Atlanta Constitution offers to start a subscription with \$100 to Statuary Hall in Washington a as the alleged discoverer of ansesthesia. The claim is too broad and could not be substantiated. Dr. Long, who died in 1878, claimed that he performed the thought very few people read sermons after the Constitution intended to preserve for first surgical operation with the patient they got into print. He said there was no in a state of anaesthesia from the inhalaaesthetic qualities of ether were known before this, but this is the earliest date "I had a letter from a man who offered to House could not do this, because it has

ficult to establish it now. The authorities Oct. 16, 1846, by its administration to a for the discovery, but the friends of Dr. average. This would not justify putting a Long claimed and still claim that he antedated them all. He was one of four perposed to reward as the discoverers of practical anaesthetics, but the bill did not pass.

RUSSIA'S COUP.

Whatever may be said of Russian statesmanship generally, it has just proved to the world that in resource and audacity in diplomacy it can give all its associates many new points. No one of the powers has been more open in its advocacy of maintenance of the integrity of Chinese territory. When suspected of designs upon Manchuria, Russia protested, declaring that it had scrupulously maintained its provisions of the treaty. It is now discovered that Russia has not been operating in Manchuria as a nation. It has also been discovered that the Russo-Chinese bank has been doing a very large business affecting both China and Russia. For what Russla desires it goes to the Russo-Chinese bank, which negotiates with China. The Chinese authorities have been giving that bank agreements for preferential railway, mining, industrial and commercial privileges, which in turn are transferred to Russia. It cannot be said that this device deceives any one; at the same time all recognize that it is a convenient fiction by which Russia proposes what she desires without taking the responsibility of violating the letter of a treaty whose framing and ratification consumed much time. It would have been a gross violation of that treaty for China to have given exclusive rights to Russia, but the Russo-Chinese bank can obtain concessions of China and DAYTON, O.-J. V. Wilkie, 39 So. Jefferson dispose of the same to Russia. Thus far current reports regarding the prince that no real protest has been made against this adroit evasion of a treaty. Great Britain which is mainly interested, is tied up with its wretched Boer war. If it were as free he affairs of the Orient it is not probable that Russia would now be displaying to the powers its novel device for violating trea-

> One need not have become a master of Chinese conditions to have learned from the trend of Russian activity and the map of that region to foresee that sooner or later Manchuria must come under Russian dictation. Looking at the map it is found that Manchuria is half surrounded by Russian territory. Thus, by territorial configuration, that great province of China is half Russia's. For the rest, Russia's necessities and enterprises made the province. It is a good example of manifest destiny which becomes inevitable when a positive force and a passive agent come in contact. This scheme may fail, but, in spite of the recent treaty, Russia will come into possesof China. Such control will probably influence the future commerce of that large part of China. Once Russia's, the much-predicted open door will be closed so far as to give Russia the advantage. Russia's genius, if she has such, is rather in acquiring territory than in developing industries and trade which make nations potential. It is scarcely more than an agricultural country, and its people are poor farmers, as they will be in any land where manual labor is cheaper than labor-saving implements.

> This new trick of Russia's in diplomacy may be worth the consideration of the American people, not that this Nation will ever employ it, but that some other power may employ it against us. Suppose that Congress shall accept the Nicaragua canal route, leaving the Panama as it Suppose a banking syndicate like Russo-Chinese purchase the Panama, complete it and put it into operation as a rival of the Nicaragua. The Monroe doctrine would stand in the way of any foreign nation undertaking it, but a private company under national auspices could do that unhindered, as Russia, by a bank syndicate, is seizing upon the resources of Manchuria.

THE MONEY VALUE OF SERMONS.

terday's Journal in which the cash value of manuscript sermons was fixed by board of arbitration at \$1.25 apiece. Baptist preacher, of Norfolk, who, some time ago, while a passenger on the Norfolk & Western Railroad, lost a satchel containing 200 sermons in manuscript, the satchel being properly checked, claimed damages at the rate of \$50 per sermon. The railroad authorities thought this too much and proposed to leave the question to a board of arbitration consisting of three ministers, one to be chosen by the owner of the lost sermons, a second by the railroad company and the third by these two. This proposition was accepted and a board was selected, consisting of two Baptist ministers and one Methodist, the latter being editor of a church paper. After carefully considering the facts, circumstances and conditions, including the actual value of sermons in manuscript and their possible value in print, the board awarded the loser of the satchel \$250, or an average of \$1.25 per sermon. For obvious reasons the arbitrators could not read the sermons, and they were, therefore, saved the embarrassment of declaring that some were worth less than others. Neither was it in evidelivered one or more times, and the arbitrators do not seem to have decided whether a sermon loses anything by being treaties pending in the Senate have been delivered more than once. They simply gave an award for a lump sum. Of course, the real value of a sermon-its moral for ratification. They were concluded for value-can only be estimated by its effect upon those to whom it is preached, but this | law. To deny the right of the Senate to was another question which the arbitrators had nothing to do with. Their function | Ing any power in the government to enter was simply to decide the money value of | into reciprocity treaties. The contention manuscript sermons in the Virginia mar- that they infringe the provision of the ket. The Rev. Dr. Tagg, editor of the Constitution which requires all bills for Methodist Protestant, of Baltimore, and a member of the board of arbitration, said that from an editorial point of view a sermon, after it has once been preached, has not primarily for the purpose of raising practically no value either from a financial | revenue. They are for the purpose of exor from any other standpoint, and he said the denominational and other religious publications recognize this fact by printing | do not impose original taxes on the Amerieither very few sermons or none at ail. He were published. "Only yesterday," he said,

thetic was first practically demonstrated the average salary of the preachers of all denominations in this country exceeded \$700 patient in the Massachusetts Hospital in a year. Some received considerably more and some less, but he thought this a fair high money value on sermons. "But," he added, recurring to the original point, "whether a man receives \$2 a week or \$200 a week, after he has preached his sermon it is of no financial value, unless he intends to publish a collection in book form, and in that case his sermons must be of extraordinary merit to command the attention of the public." Such views as these seem to have held the arbitrators down to a very strict monetary standard. They evidently attached no weight to the fact that the lost sermons probably had a sentimental value to the person who had written them, something akin to that of family pictures, heirlooms or love letters. From this point of view they were worth a great deal more to their owner than they were to anybody else, but the board could not consider wounded feelings. Perhaps if each of the arbitrators had once lost a satchel full of his own sermons they might have taken a different view of the case, yet it is probably better that the award should have

WHAT PRINCE HENRY IS COMING

been free from sentimental considerations.

TO SEE. Dispatches from Berlin indicate that the Emperor's brother is expecting to enjoy and profit by his visit to the United States. Since it was decided upon he has been "reading up" on American geography and the country generally and using every opportunity to meet well-informed Americans and to talk with them concerning this country. One of these reports Prince Henry as saying: "It has been the dream of my life to visit the United States, and this trip comes now like a gift from heaven." All this goes to confirm a good deal of an all-around man, capable of enjoying and profiting by new experiences and without a trace of the "big head." The American above quoted says: "I found him to be less interested in processions and external displays than in the men he expects to meet. He says he wants to meet American men; to talk with them and learn to understand America." The prince has been in the way of hearing a good deal about "the American peril." and he probably knows in a general way that the United States is making rapid progress in capturing the markets of the world. Therefore, he wants to see what manner of men they are who are doing these things-the men behind the guns of commerce, as it were. and naval displays, of social functions and ceremonial observances of all kinds He wants to see what kind of men these Americans are peace as well as in war, and who have made the United States a world power with which Germany must contest ultimately the intellectual and commercial

supremacy of Christendom. He will come, and probably with private instructions from the Emperor, to study the sources.of our strength and vitality; to put himself in touch with our great industries and with the master minds that have created them. The prince's stay in the country will be much too brief to do this thoroughly, but it is safe to predict that he will not lose any time nor waste hours in frivolous pleasures. From the hour of his landing till his leaving he will have a chance to study American character as embodied in representative men of all types and classes captains of industry, leaders in commerce, in the arts and sciences, in the learned professions, in law and literature, in manufacturing and finance, publicists and statesmen, organizers of railroad systems, promoters of great commercial and industrial enterprises, railroad magnates and labor magnates, public officials, private citizens and plain people-in short, he will have an excellent opportunity to learn by personal observation and contact the secret of

A QUESTION OF PREROGATIVE. The resolution introduced in the House by Representative Richardson foreshadows a contest between the House and the Senate regarding the respective rights and prerogatives of the two houses. Such questions have arisen before and always call for careful consideration and right settlement. It is important that the Constitution be observed and that the rights of the popular branch of Congress be not curtailed or invaded by the Senate. The question raised in this case is whether the Senate, under the treaty-making power, has a right to make commercial treaties with other powers, establishing tariff rates and thereby, in effect, as it is claimed, originating a revenue measure. The Constitution says: "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur in the amendments, as on other bills. The provision that all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House was, or course, intended to confine the power of originating tax measures to the popular branch of Congress. On the other hand the treaty-making power belongs as exclusively to the President by and with the advice of the Senate. The reciprocity concluded by the executive branch of the government and submitted to the Senate the express purpose of modifying the tariff ratify such treaties is equivalent to denyraising revenue to originate in the House does not seem to be well founded. Reciprocity treaties are not bills, and they are tending trade, and they may even lessen instead of increasing the revenue. They can people, which is the prerogative that the House, but by treaty stipulation they demand for them, that people did not want | readjust and amend certain provisions in | the Legislature appropriating \$3,000 for the existing tariff laws in the interest of American trade and American consumers. The one. The magnificent results of Clark's

his discourses. I thanked him, but refused." | ident and the Senate exclusively, and un-Looking at the matter from another point less exercised by them it cannot be exerof view, Dr. Tagg said he did not believe | cised at all. In the present case the reciprocity section of the Dingley law authortions or commercial agreements to secure reciprocal concessions in favor of the products of the United States. This implies authority to modify duties. As such negotiations can only be made effective by treaty, and as all treaties must be ratified by the Senate, it does not appear that the power or trenching on the prerogative of the House in the slightest degree

A MINISTERIAL PROBLEM. A local item notes that the Methodist Ministers' Union met at Simpson's Chapel Wednesday morning and discussed the question, "Does Education Make It Easier to Serve God?" No report of the proceedof the meeting was all. This seems a pity, for it was rather a large subject that the brethren considered, and it would be interesting to know what view this body of negro ministers took of it and how they handled it. Those of them who have struggled from the darkness of ignorance into intellectual light are especially qualified to speak on the subject and to give testimony out of their personal experience, but whether they did so speak or not is not

The arguments at first thought seem to be all in support of the affirmative side of the question. The benefits of education are so many that it is natural to assume that it makes for righteousness as well as for material and intellectual advantage. But, looked at in the light of specific illustration, is it so? Is the scholar, the sage, of one's acquaintance more observant of the laws of conduct; is he more thoughtful for others, more unselfish, a kinder neighbor or a more honest citizen than his less enlightened neighbor? By no means invariaindeed, a truly good man, lacking in none of the requirements of Christian behavior, is this merit ascribed to him as a consequence of his learning? Not at all.

But, it is urged, he understands so much better what is required of him that he must find it easier to act. Does he, indeed? set his puny knowledge against that which has hitherto been accepted as divine wisdom? The more he knows the less simple do life and its laws appear. An Indianapolls minister was once accustomed to discourse on "the bliss of ignorance," and one privilege which ignorance afforded, according to his half-humorous, half-serious view was that of following the religion of one's fathers undisturbed by doubt or the sophistications of modern thought. "But what is the use of enlightenment unless one knows his duty better," is the protest. That is not ly what the duty is? Education, whether of books or experience, does bring, if it is worth anything, a better understanding of man's relations to his fellow-men and to life in general-but the original problem remains, is it easier to "live justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God?"

Perhaps, after all, it is not an important question. That education is desirable whether living righteously be made easier or not is beyond dispute. It may be that the answer to the ministers' question lies what should be the fact that the same education which makes duty clear so increases the mental stamina that the path will be followed whether it be easy or not. The individual is better equipped for struggle. Or it may be answered by a look over the world at large showing what education has done in a broad sense toward the spiritual uplifting of mankind.

The first thing Mr. H. G. Wells knows people will begin to think that he actually believes his own weird stories; that, for instance, he expects sometime to follow the "first men in the moon." He has been lecturing lately in London and giving his ideas of the future of man. He concludes that man is not a final product in evolution. and considers the possibility of what may come after man as the most persistently our greatness as a people. That, no doubt fascinating, though unsolvable question in is a main object of his visit. He is not That was a curious case reported in yes- | coming to see pageants and spectacles, but | the world. He believes, however, that man has not yet reached his highest development and still has a great career ahead. He thus discourses of probable changes: "We are at the beginning of the greatest change that humanity has ever undergone. There will be no shock as there is no shock at a cloudy daybreak. We are creatures of twilight, but out of our minds and the lineage of our minds will spring minds that will reach forward fearlessly. A day will come-one day in the unending succession of days-when the beings now latent in our thoughts, hidden in our loins, shall stand on this earth as one stands on a footstool, and they shall laugh and reach out their hands among the stars." If he is really in earnest about these things his next tales dealing with marvelous things

of this and other worlds will be read with even deeper interest than that felt in the earlier products of his overly gifted The Chicago Board of Education has reluced the salaries of its teachers, and the latter, fortified by the fact that they are organized into a union, are doing a great deal of talking and showing how the board has wasted money in various ways, such as paying salaries to a lot of superfluous employes, erecting buildings where they were not needed, etc. There is a great deal of politics in the Chicago schools, and consequently many abuses. The first expedient that occurs to school managers of the political stripe when financial emergency arises is to reduce teachers' salaries. Ordinarily, the victims remain quiet through fear that free speech will cause them to lose their positions also. But the weak places in the management cannot escape 2,500 pairs of sharp eyes, and the free talking in this case may have a beneficial effect. In these days, when more and more is expected of teachers and heavier responsibilities are constantly laid upon them, a reduction of their salaries should be the last thing thought of, no matter what the financial stress.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of Kentucky have undertaken to raise a fund for the erection of a statue of Gen. George Rogers Clark in Louisville, and will begin by having a bill introduced in

Louisville, where his grave is marked only by a headstone bearing the letters G. R. C. As far as known the bronze statue of Clark in this city is the only one in existence.

There is trouble in New York about entertaining Prince Henry at the Metropolitan Opera House. There will be no difficulty about the performance or fear that it will not be worthy of the rare occasion. One man, however, stands in the way. His name is Hitchcock and he has engaged for the entire season one of the boxes desired for the suite of Prince Henry. If his box cannot be obtained, the failure will seriously interfere with the success of the entertainment. Mr. Hitchcock refuses to give up his box because he wants it himself. This seems to him to be reason enough, and one which admits of no argument. The occasion does not appeal to the man; it is of no consequence to him that the Ameriings was given, nothing to show what con- can people is anxious to extend to the clusion was reached-just the bare mention | brother of Emperor William every attention that can be thought of. It is of no consequence to him that millions of Americans of German blood will feel honored by the greeting extended to the rulers of fatherland. In fact, nothing is of any consequence to Mr. Hitchcock but Mr. Hitchcock. The few people in this world like Mr. Hitchcock are to be pitied.

The smoke ordinance is being abated in Cleveland by moral suasion and the pressure of public opinion. The supervising engineer of that city is appointed for a period of five years by virtue of a State law. He has punitive measures at command, but he has had no recourse to them in a successful campaign he is making against smoke. The manufacturers and those who have maintained smokestacks are abating smoke because abatement is a benefit to the city and be-

cause it reduces their fuel bills. The New York Evening Post approves of the defeat of the bill for legalizing the practice of osteopathy in that State, but advises bly so. If he found goodness easier of the osteopaths to go through a "regular" way and then practice their specialty if they wish. "There is no hardship in this requirement," says the Post, "for once the osteopathist has proved that he is qualified in the rudiments of the physician's trade, he is quite free to throw the materia medica overboard and rub his patients back to health or into the grave. The graduates of the regular schools are free enough to follow fads." Read up and down and crossways, this advice seems about as severe an arraignment of the regulars as if it had emanated from the most vicious irregular. And the Post speaks in perfect good faith,

General Funston was operated on for appendicitis before he left Manila. There is much about this ailment that the public does not understand, but it has laid a pretty firm hold upon the idea that a surgical operation in such a case is intended for the removal of the mysterious and troublesome organ known as the vermiform appendix. But now it appears that General appendix. The Journal is not exactly sure what a sinus is, but what it wants to know is how it got there after the appendix was removed.

The president of a New York woman's club listened, the other day, as long as she could to slurs upon man indulged in by some of the members, and then rose in her might and made an eloquent plea for the misunderstood and underrated creature. "Women, as a rule," she said, "do not appreciate their husbands." If New York husbands do not prove their gratitude to this friend in need in some marked way the suspicion will arise that she was in error.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the actress, says she has won \$22,000 at bridge whist since she came to this country. Is it not enough for these foreign actresses to carry cart loads of money away from our theaters? Must they sweep the parlors of our four hundred clean of cash also?

The housekeeping department of the New pride that it sold \$18,000 worth of cake last year. This does not speak well for the impression made by the assertion of hygienic teachers that cake is an injurious article of

Probably it is not her fault, but as news esting. It is given to very few persons to be able to hold the center of the newspaper

Professor Pearson, of the Northwestern University, announces his belief in King Arthur. If he can accept that mythical monarch he ought to be able to swallow

THE HUMORISTS.

A Matter of Contrast. "Give an example of how heat expands and cold

"In the summer the days are long; in the winter they are short.'

Hard on the Doctor.

Mrs. Grabheim-Der doctor says he doan't know vots der metter mit you. Mr. Grabheim-Ef he doan't find oudt pefore I get vell I von't pay him a cent.

Too Late.

Oh, let us go a-skating And skate with might and main, And try to get across the pond Before it thaws again. -Washington Star.

Like Vaccination. Philadelphia Press.

Mamma-You don't mean to tell me you washed

Tommy-Yes'm, I did.

Mamma-Why, you're just as dirty as ever. Tommy-Well-er-maybe it didn't take.

Under the Waves.

Portland Oregonian "My husband," said the pale woman, "is to-day beneath the cold, cold wave."

plaster statue of Piers the Plowman, which we "Yes," she continued, when the money was safely tucked into her pocketbook, "he is firing on the new submarine torpedo boat."

Deeply touched, we paid \$1.25 for a 25-cent

Could She Have Been an Impostor? "Have you mislaid your glasses, dear?" asked

the aunt, as her little niece from Boston came down to breakfast on the morning of her arrival. "I never wear glasses, Aunt Phoebe," replied the little maid

"Silas, help Waldonia to some baked beans." "Thank you, Uncle Silas, but I never eat baked

"You will find a beautiful new volume of Ibsen on the parlor table, dear." "Thank you, Aunt Phoebe, but I never read

For Licking Them.

Baltimore American.

have reached that point where the commander of an army can simply gaze at the opposing forces through his spyglass, and will them into defeat." "I presume," commented the mild-mannered person who was listening. "that he would use

some sort of a Lick telescope for that." LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Owen Wister's first novel is on the press. He calls it "The Virginian; A Tale in Sundry Adventures." Bret Harte's first literary success was a little book called "Condensed Novels," in which he parodied some prominent novel-

ists of the day. Nearly eight million copies of 6-penny novels were sold in England last year, the circulation of each book having ranged from 20,000 to 100,000.

Rudyard Kipling will remain in South Africa until the beginning of the South African winter. His friends deny the reports that he is in ill health. When asked by his publisher in Copen-

hagen to write a short autobiography, Bjornstjerne Bjornson is said to have submitted the following: "I was born in 1832 at Christiania; have been killed many times, the last time being in November, | Party. 1901, but I am not yet quite dead." The London Bookman announces that the mystery surrounding the identity of the

author of "An English-Woman's Love Letters" will shortly be cleared up, as it has reason to believe that a confession is about to be made. It is to be feared that the auspicious moment for confession has passed and that the public no longer cares whether the secret is told or not. John E. Barton, of Lake Geneva, Wis., has shipped his entire library of 12,000 volumes to New York, where it will be sold at

auction. This library is the largest private collection of books in the Northwest, and includes 200 very old and valuable Bibles. In the collection there are also autographs of every President from Washington to Roosevelt, with autograph letters from John Brown, Benedict Arnold, Marie Antoinette, Gladstone, Napoleon and Wel-

An American literary agent, lately landed in London to gather in English authors for the American market, reports a growing disposition on the part of the more successful and higher-priced authors to refuse offers for serial rights in the hope of getting it all back in large book sales. Marie Corelli and Ouida, both shrewd business women, always do this. But the experts agree that for the author whose book sales are not certain to be big, serial rights are a positive advantage to him, aside from the thousand dollars or so they bring him. Here is Ernest Seton-Thompson's attitude toward wild animals and his reasons for it, from the preface of his book, "Lives of the Hunted." "In answer to a question many times put, I may say that I do not champion any theory of diet. I do not intend primarily to denounce certain field sports, or even cruelty to animals. My chief motive, my most earnest underlying wish, has been to stop the extermination of harmless wild animals; not for their sake, but for ours, firmly believing that of our native wild creatures is in itself a precious heritage that we have no right to destroy or put beyond the reach of our children.

A correspondent of a New York paper, who interveiwed Miss Mary Johnston, author of "To Have and Hold," in her home herself well, and has that high-bred air that gives her a distinctive charm in any assembly. Her eyes are large and brown, with little flecks of gold. Her light brown simply. She dresses quietly and fashionably. Her tastes are those of a charming woman, who although unconventional, respects every propriety. She has traveled extensively in this country and abroad."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS

Normally the postoffice staff employed in the London postal district numbers about 21,000 of all ranks. For the purposes of Christmas and New Year's work about four thousand supernumeraries were en-

One of the American innovations in the city of Ponce, Porto Rico, is a Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which relentlessly prosecutes all violators of the law. A German Alpinist, Herr Hock, of Fri-

burg, has just made a successful ascent of panied by two Swiss guides, and they finished the ascent in ten hours, which is record time. It is reported that Herr Hock had a heavy wager on the result Paderewski keeps a valet whose princi-

pal occupation is to rub the great planist's fingers at stated times, to knead the palms of his hands and to crack his knuckles Before stepping on a platform to play a solo he plunges his hands into hot water and keeps them there as long as the pain

The young women's conference, held Moody Bible School, every summer for several years, has been suspendd for the coming season, and arrangements made for a special school for Bible study to take its place. The school will be addressed by

leading Bible teachers. Thomas Wilson, of Washington, has presented to the library of Congress a manuscript book on archaeology. The author of the book was S. H. Binkley, an old Western farmer, who died in 1900, at the age of ninety-four years. The book describes and ilustrates the common utensils of the abo-

riginal inhabitants of this country. An old phaeton, built for President Roosevelt's father, sixty years ago, and in which the President frequently rode when a boy, has been painted up and taken to Washington from Oyster Bay for the use of the White House children. The vehicle is hand made, both as to iron and wood; it is not pretty to look at, but very comfortable, and as good to-day as ever.

Judge Thomas Breen, of Michigan, who served during the civil war, has just received his discharge papers, after they had been lost in the archives of the Capitol for many years. What makes the document particularly interesting is the fact that it bears the signature of the late President when he was "William McKinley, jr., captain and acting assistant adjutant gen-

A rather amusing anecdote is told by Sir Henry Roscoe of Professor Bunsen, the German physicist. An English lady who met him during his stay in Great Britain mistook him for his cousin, the Chevalier Bunsen, and at once inquired: "Have you yet finished your great work, "God in History?" "No," replied the professor, blandly, my untimely death prevented me from doing so."

In the course of a speech in the Senate, last week, Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, took a fling at the Green Mountain State by saying: "No man in Vermont is allowed to vote until he has made \$500 trading horses with Massachusetts people," A ripple of laughter caused by this remark was turned to a roar when Senator Proctor, of Vermont, said in his deep bass: "Yes; and we all vote.

birthday on Friday, the London newspapers published several interesting quotations, a few of which were the following: "I was born an American, I will live an American. and I will die an American," from Webster; "Not yours alone, America; Europe's as well," from Whitman, and "This gentleman is come, and here he means to spend his time awhile, I think. 'Tis no unwelcome news," from Shakspeare.

In reference to Ambassador Choate's

The Empress of Germany recently called. with two of her children, on the widow of the last pastor of the children. They announced they would remain to tea. Frau Frommel apologized that her servant was out, whereat the Queen made the tea, after the crown prince had started the fire, while young Oscar set the table and cut the bread, and after it was all over the Queen said: "I haven't had such a pleasant afternoon for months.

A St. Louis minister, in whose congregation of nearly three hundred members there were only about twelve marriages last year, thinks that the percentage of those matrimonially inclined is too small,

there is no reason why they should not have and exercise the same right of pro-

posing as men. Mrs. James L. Kernochan, of New York, entertained Mr. Terrance McGovern, the prize fighter, at her country seat near Hempstead, L. I., last Sunday afternoon. Mr. McGovern was there by invitation, properly dressed up for the occasion, and was shown all over the place.

There once was a haughty old Mme .. Whose wicked son drank till he hme, He sucked in champagne Then went out in the ragne.

And fell on the slipp'ry macme. -Chicago Tribune.

WISDOM OF CURRENT FICTION. The always present contingency of death

-recognized only by lawyers and politicians.-Shacklett. It is as bad to slave at work as it is to slave at pleasure. But God may forgive

what people cannot help.-Lazarre.

In the country it is almost as intolerably tedious and dull as it is among educated people.-Orloff and His Friends. Even the revolution pales as a war, when compared with the fierce contests of our so-called "patriotic" societies .- A House

Nothing in this world is absolutely perfect-no bliss is unalloyed; the shoe always gives a little pinch somewhere.-The Cat's Paw. Time has a kindlier use for his scythe

than cutting short human lives. His chief use is to cut off the tops of human memories .- The Usurper. Martyrdom, the apotheosis of resignation, comes more naturally to women than

to men, more hardly to men than to women .- Count Hannibal. "Vengeance is mine; I will repay," saith the Lord; but I guess the Lord needs an instrument to carry out that text. I'm that

instrument.-The Millionaire Mystery. Let the gods order it. I have never pestered them with prayers. I do not think they will pester me. . . No I have never wearled them. They will remember this and will give me a quiet place.-Kim.

Really to enjoy holidays one should have money, uncounted money, in a coal scuttle, let us say, with a convenient little fire shovel close at hand .- The Last of the

Knickerbockers. Love without money won't travel as far as money without love.-The Fifth String. I'm not very well acquainted with God, and I wouldn't pretend to criticise anybody who is; but I never could see why preachers stuck so close to the Bible. The work done in the Legislature is finally all put in the blue-covered session laws, but that isn't anyways near all there is to state government. It looks to me that there ought to be a lot more of God than there is told of in the Bible.-Shacklett.

REJECTS THE MIRACLES.

Prof. Charles W. Pearson Denies the Divinity of Christ.

Chicago Record-Herald. Prof. Charles W. Pearson, of Northwestern University, has written a book. It is named "The Carpenter Prophet." In it he goes far beyond anything that he before has written or said touching his belief. He specifically denies the virgin birth, the miracles, the resurrection and the ascen-

"The Carpenter Prophet" is complete, but having been deferred. The doctor has held hair is soft and wavy, and she wears it the subject-matter back, but has allowed a few personal friends to read what he has written. The book was offered to a Chicago publishing house several months ago, but was withdrawn for correction. Professor Pearson, in "The Carpenter

> Prophet," absolutely denies the divinity of Christ save in the sense that all men of noble qualities of mind and heart have in them a spark of divinity. This denial in the face of the Methodist articles of bellef makes a Unitarian of Professor Pear-He states specifically in his book that Christ was a great leader, a great teacher, in fact the true elder brother of mankind, but that He was of human birth and of a lineage like unto other men. In his chapter upon "The Birth and Boy-

> hood of Christ" Professor Pearson repudiates utterly the story of the virgin birth This statement, in itself, a prominent Methodist said yesterday, carries with it at once a statement that Christ was simply a man and is the strongest kind of denial of the miracles, because "if the virgin birth, the greatest miracle of all, were accepted, belief in the minor miracles would be a simple matter.

One long chapter of the book is devoted to the miracles. They are rejected root and branch. The Methodist teaching holds that without the resurrection of Christ the whole fabric falls to the ground, Dr. Pearson repudiates the resurrection as strongly as he does the virgin birth. He maintains in rather terse language, that the story of the resurrection is a myth He takes up the different attributes of

Christ's character and treats them sepa-

rately, but always with the understanding

between his reader and himself that they are the attributes of a human being who was practically perfect and Godlike, but was a human being still. The friendliness of Christ is the main theme of one of the most sympathetic chapters of the book Still another chapter of Dr. Pearson's "The Carpenter Prophet" bears the simple caption "Prayer." He does not hold that prayer is directly answered, but he does hold that if no other good can come from praying than the relief which it gives to the burdened mind and conscience the simple act of praying is beneficial and strengthening

In speaking of the book yesterday a friend of Professor Pearson said: "The Carpenter Prophet' is the work of a man who, while he does not believe that Christ was God, has been able to present the beauties of the life of Jesus and of His teachings in a way that is more lovingly sympathetic by far than are the books of many of the so-called orthodox writers."

Gossip About the President. Washington Letter.

The President finds it hard to get Cabinet officials to walk with him. The memory of the day when he dismissed the carriage at Cabin John's Bridge and made Secretary Root walk back to the White House with him, eight miles, still lingers. The President is so vigorous and so fond of outdoor exercise that he thinks everybody can do what he can. His best walking chum is his oldest son, Theodore, jr. The President cannot tire that young man.

The President is still extending invitations. He rarely has a meal without com-When there is no state function or pany. public dinner he has friends at his table from everywhere. Dinner invitations go out in every mail. Washington notes also that the President draws no party lines in his invitations. All parties look alike to him when it

comes to a dinner or a reception. Free Silver, Populist, Republican or straight Democrat-it's all one to him. Politicians who rarely went to the White House in other days now eat, drink and are merry with the President. McKinley did not entertain many Democrats. His party plan was folowed during the Cleveland and Harrison regimes to a greater or lesser extent. Now everybody is invited and everybody goes. Rough Riders are received with open arms. Most of them have been around at one time or another to see their colonel Many of them want office. The President does the best he can for them. A few days ago he gave Ben Daniels an appointment as United States marshal for Arizona,

Daniels was a war friend of the President. He sent him to the attorney-general with a note which said: "He's bully, Somebody said that in the note the President sent to Attorney-General Knox recommending Daniels he spelled it "marshall." "Don't let that worry you," said the attorney-general; "he can spell it with seventeen I's if he wants to and it will go. Don't

torget that." Too Slow on the Draw.

Peoria Journal.

A Kentucky feudist was shot the other day out in Arizona. It doesn't pay for those Eastern feudists to wander down into the Southwestern country and make a display of gun play unless they are quick on the trigger. The Kentucky feudists usually shoot from the brush, but there is no chance for anything of that kind in Arizona or New Mexico.

Too Busy.

Kansas City Journal. claimed for its use in a surgical operation.

Dr. Long's claim was never clearly estab
Thad a letter from a man who offered to population and the gentleman who had been of all expense to us, if we would publish ernments. That power belongs to the Pres
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That a letter from a man who offered to proposing marsend our paper one sermon a month, free reading up on hypnotism. "Yes, sir," said the gentleman who had been of a published interview propose to them until they are ready, and most of them neglect to do so. According to a Boston scientist, people